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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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MRS. PODSWORTH'S PLOT.

BY HELEN WHITNEY CLARK.

"It's just the thing!" declared the Widow Podsworth, meditatively, as she carefully snipped off a bit of the prune-colored merino with which she was piping a flounce for her new dress.

"Or it would be just the thing," she amended, "if it wasn't for Patricia. But what to do with her I don't know."

The habitual frown over Mrs. Podsworth's nose grew deeper than ever as she pondered over the troublesome question.

Patricia was a niece of the late Mr. Podsworth.

"I've been a widow two years now, and hev never been to see Cousin Mandy yet," pursued Mrs. Podsworth. "To-be-sure, she ain't never invited me sence I hev been a widow. But she's my own cousin, an' I reckon I've got a right to pay her a visit without bein' invited—though, of course, I'll write an' tell her I'm a-comin. Mandy's a-doin' mighty well a-keepin' house fur her brother-in-law, an' I 'spose its natural fur her not to want him to marry, fur fear she'd lose her situation. And so she would, too; that is, if he married some folks. Anyway, I shill make the visit. Orlando Crookshaw is well-off fur means. He's a good pervider, too, an' allus was. An' if he should ask me to marry him, I reckin Mandy could manage to git a situation somehow. But what to do about Patricia is what puzzles me. If she wasn't so handy about the house I'd send her a-packin at once, but she saves me a-hiring somebody, an' paying 'em wages. Of course I can't take her with me, fur she ain't any kin to Mandy, and besides, there's no tellin' what kind of taste Orlando's got. Some men kind of admires red hair, and cheeks the color of piney-buds, though mercy knows I don't."

The Widow Podsworth had hair and eyes of the blackest, with no more color in her cheeks than there is to an apple-dumpling.

"I might send her to stay with her aunt in the city," she thought, brightening at the prospect of thus bridging the difficulty.

And so Patricia packed some of her dresses in a satchel, and took the train for St. Louis, delighted at the prospect of a visit.

"H'm! I know what she's a-comin' fur," declared Cousin Amanda Crookshaw, decidedly, as she folded the letter she had been reading, and dropped it in her lap. "I kin see through July Ann Podsworth, an' allus could. An' tain't to see me she's a-comin' either. But let her come," continued Mrs. Amanda, grimly. "An' if she kin git ahead of me, she's welcome to. I allus was a pretty good match fur July Ann, even when we was girls, an' she sot out to ketch Orlando's brother Nathan, though she see he was a-keepin' company with me all the time."

But whatever her plans were, Mrs. Amanda made ample preparation for the reception of her guest.

The spare-room was duly inspected, the rag-carpet carefully swept, and a bright, new patchwork quilt replaced the faded calico spread on the best bed.

A fire was made ready to light in the fireplace, and a couple of green and yellow pollparrots, purchased from a plaster-of-paris image-peddler, to ornament the high, old-fashioned mantel.

The windows had been washed, and the woodwork scoured from attic to cellar, and the kitchen pantry stored with a fresh supply of cookies, pies and doughnuts, when the visitor made her appearance, radiant in the new prune-colored dress and a velvet bonnet, trimmed with ostrich plumes.

"I wonder where Orlando is?" thought the widow, as she laid aside her bonnet and cloak, and glanced in the mirror to see that her collar and frizzes were not disarranged. "I 'spose he's a little bashful about comin' in right off, though."

But her curiosity on the subject was soon set at rest by Mandy, who remarked, casually

"It's so lucky you took this time fur your visit, July Ann. I'd a-bin awful lonesome if you hadn't a-come, now that Orlando's gone."

"Gone!"

July Ann's face was the color of a "piney-bud" now, at the unexpected announcement; but Mandy considerately glanced out of the window, as she answered:

"Yes; he's gone to St. Louis on some sort of business. I dunno exactly what. I reckin you passed one another on the train this mornin', him a-goin out, and you a-comin' in."

The widow drew a long breath, as she recovered her composure.

"How—how long is he a-goin' to stay?" she asked, with assumed indifference.

"I haven't an idee. Mebbe two weeks and mebbe two months. I shan't expect him till I see him," was the remorseless answer.

Mrs. Podsworth's hard, black eyes glittered defiantly.

"I b'lieve Mandy sent him off a-purpose!" she declared angrily, to herself. "But I'll git ahead of her yet. I'll stay till he does come, if it's six months!"

"'Rooms for rent, with or without board. Single gentleman preferred.' I may as well apply here, then," said a tall gentleman, who had been walking up Walnut street, in St. Louis, valise in hand.

And immediately the door-bell of Mrs. Smythe's genteel boarding-house rang a sharp peal, which was answered, not by a slatternly serving-maid, but by a tall, blonde young lady, with limpid, pansy-blue eyes, and cheeks the color of pink coral.

"Could I obtain board here for a few weeks?" inquired the gentleman, inwardly blessing the lucky fate which had led him to that door.

"Yes—certainly! Why, Mr. Crookshaw, don't you know me?" cried the statuesque beauty, cordially holding out her hand.

Mr. Crookshaw stared.

"Is—is it—Patricia?" he stammered, hesitatingly.

"To-be-sure it is!" she returned, the coral cheeks dimpling with smiles. "Come right in, Mr. Crookshaw! Aunt Smith has a lovely room to rent!"

And the delighted bachelor was soon inducted into the lovely room—a second-story front, with Brussels carpet, marble-top dressing-bureau, and washstand to match, silk curtains and brocatelle-covered chairs, for which accommodations, Aunt Smythe exacted a "lovely" compensation.

But Mr. Crookshaw was in no mood to quarrel with his good fortune. Indeed, he would have cheerfully paid ten times the price of the room rather than forego the pleasure of dwelling under the same roof with enchanting Patricia.

"Who would have thought she could change so in six years?" he thought, with a vague remembrance of the gawky school-girl he had scarcely condescended to notice in the years gone by. "Why she was lank as a bed-post then, and freckled as a turkey's egg. And now—"

But words were wanting with which to express his admiration and wonder at the change, and Mr. Orlando Crookshaw sank to sleep that night in a dream of bliss, in which the pansy-blue eyes and coral-pink cheeks danced before him in a chaos of prismatic splendor.

"He's a-comin the day after to-morrow," announced Cousin Amanda, one morning, when four weeks of Mrs. Podworth's visit had slowly dragged themselves away.

"At last!" thought the widow, brightening up.

Mandy made no comment, though she noticed the change with a grim smile.

"I shill hev to git his room ready, an' see about the cookin'," she remarked. "So you'll hev to take care of yourself, July Ann."

And immediately the house was in a bustle of preparation.

"Sakes alive, what a heap of trouble you've went to!" cried the widow on the important day. "Four kinds of frosted cakes, and pies enough to stack a bake shop! Looks like you was a-cookin' a weddin' dinner," she added, jokingly.

"Mebbe I am," returned Amanda. "But I hear wheels! They—he's a-comin', July Ann."

They rushed to the window, just in time to see Mr. Crookshaw lift a young lady out of his buggy—a tall, golden-haired blonde, in a handsome traveling dress.

"Why, it's—it's Patricia!" cried the widow, scowling angrily. "How dare she come?"

And inwardly raging, she followed her cousin to the door.

"My wife, ladies!" said Orlando, proudly, leading Patricia forward. "And we have to thank you for all our happiness!"

And he related the lucky chance which had thrown them together.

"That's allus the way a body's plans gits upsot!" grumbled Mrs. Podsworth, as she started on her homeward journey. "But Patricia's a goose to let Mandy live with 'em same as ever. If 'twas me, she'd see who was mistress!" which Mrs. Amanda probably knew.—Saturday Night.

Nature Made Snowballs.

During a snowstorm at Casper, Wyo., writes one of our readers at that place, the wind being quite strong and the snow light and soft, small portions of snow were blown about and began collecting more snow by adhesion. These masses were rolled along by the wind until they formed snowballs from four to ten inches in diameter. There were hundreds of them, and the ground presented a very curious appearance after the storm was over. Such a phenomenon was never seen there before.—Washington Pathfinder.

The largest business houses in Mexico are closed for an hour and a half in the middle of the day.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The tea plant has been successfully cultivated in Brazil.

Switzerland is the only civilized country in the world which grants no patents for inventions.

Watercolor drawings will, it is said, last four hundred years if they are protected from direct sunlight.

Experiments by the United States navy department have proved that olive green is the best color for war vessels.

Alonzo Lowe of Greenfield, Ind., has lifted one of his horses clear of the ground, and he can shoulder alone and carry a barrel of sugar.

Some citizens in Kansas are trying to raise $1,000 for a marble bust of Charles Robinson, the first governor of the state, to be placed in the chapel of the State University.

The largest wolf ever killed in the northern part of Montana was roped and dragged to death near Nashua, Valley county, recently, and measured seven feet from tip to tip.

The wild tribes of the Caucasus, Russia, teach their children the use of the dagger as soon as the youngsters are able to walk. They are first taught to stab water without making a splash.

While skating, Charles E. Dow of Burlington, Vt., captured a gull. He took it home and found that it would eat the food of ordinary domesticated birds, and seemed not averse to becoming a pet.

Charles L. C. Beecher, the late telegrapher, who sent from Charleston the first message to the North that the Confederates had attacked Fort Sumpter, died recently in the Emergency hospital in Jamaica, Long Island.

A Manchester (England) photographer recently took a photograph of a child that seemed to be in perfect health. The negative, however, showed the face to be covered with an eruption, and three days later the eruption on the child's face became visible to the eye as a case of prickly heat.

The antiquity of legal methods is curiously illustrated by the recent discovery of the oldest will extant. This unique document was unearthed by Professor Petrie at Kasham, Egypt, and is at least four thousand years old. In its praseology the will is singularly modern in form, so much so that it will be admitted to probate.

How He Selected His Deputy.

That tale related in the telegrams of an Alabama girl who shot a young man a couple of times and then married him recalls the methods employed by George Bardsley, one of the early day sheriffs of Ellis county, in appointing his deputies. One night he was called to Chris Riley's saloon, where "Texas Frank," a newly arrived desperado in Hays City, was "shooting out" the place—a performance which consisted in the promiscuous firing of his "gun" at the barkeeper, bystanders, lamps, bottles and pictures. Sheriff Bardsley grabbed the first weapon handy in his own saloon, which happened to be a double-barreled shotgun, and proceeded to Riley's on the run. Dashing in he ordered Frank to throw up his hands, and the response was a bullet from Frank's 44. Letting go both barrels of his shotgun, Bardsley brought the desperado to the floor, so full of shot holes that he couldn't hold either air or water.

Frank was not killed, however, and in course of time recovered, under the kind attention which he received in the county jail. Presently it was observed that the Texas man was walking around town without a guard, and a little later the people were astonished to find him serving legal papers and making arrests. Bardsley was approached by a newspaper man at this time, when the following colloquy took place:

"Is Texas Frank your deputy?" queried the reporter.

"Yep!" was the sententious response of Bardsley.

"How does that come?" was the next inquiry.

"Well, you see," said Bardsley, "most sheriffs appoint their deputies, but I like to shoot mine."—Kansas City Journal.

Rifles That Shoot Two Miles.

Practical science is still engaged upon the problems suggested by recent changes and improvements in guns, projectiles and gunpowders. The rifles adopted for use in the United States navy have bores less than one-quarter of an inch in diameter (accurately 0.236 inches), and, with smokeless powder, they send their slender projectiles over a range of about two miles, starting from the muzzle with a velocity of some 2,300 feet in a second! Similar rifles have been selected for use in the navies of several foreign countries, but the question is still under debate, in some quarters, whether the immense range and great penetrating power of these arms are not fully counterbalanced by the difficulties connected with their manufacture and use, and by the lack of "stopping power" of the projectiles.—Youth's Companion.

WOMAN'S WEAR.

A Mirror of Fashion for Dressy Dames and Damsels.

Features of the Latest Skirts for Immediate Wear.

(Special New York Fashion Letter.)

The gowns that have done service for the past season's functions now show signs of wear, and still the demand for dressy creations increases. This predicament is overcome by clever women, who provide themselves with an elegant skirt or two and numerous fancy bodices.

Consequently very little can be said of the coming fashions without some reference to the skirt, the changes in which are the all absorbing topic of the day.

THE CLEVER WOMAN PROVIDES HERSELF WITH AN ELEGANT SKIRT OR TWO AND NUMEROUS FANCY BODICES. BY MEANS OF THESE SHE CAN MAKE ANY NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES.

Indications promise that we shall see no simplicity in our mid-summer frocks, nothing, in fact, but general "fussiness" and frivolity, from the top of a bunchy neck ruche to the hem of a much ruffled skirt.

In contradistinction to these are the plain neat skirts that are now worn with fanciful bodices, and later in the season will be seen with flannel, organdie or gingham shirt waists for traveling or outing purposes.

That most serviceable of all skirts, a plain black satin, is shown with a chic bodice of white satin covered with black ganze. A deep collar reaching to the shoulders in the back and forming a tiny jacket in the front, is made of white satin, covered with heavy, jetted black lace. The unique sleeves are also of the satin, laid in white plaits from the shoulder to the wrist.

Plain skirts of fancy materials are generally worn with plain or shaded taffeta silk bodices which can be made as dressy as possible by the addition of a lace collar or a Marie Antoinette fichu.

Black mohair is the material of which the fourth skirt is fashioned, and with it is shown an Eton jacket finished with a ruche of chiffon, headed by a band of jet trimming. The pretty sleeves and soft becoming vest are made of pink China silk, contrasting charmingly with the somberness of the skirt and jacket.

The costumes illustrated herewith were made by the National Cloak Company of New York.

THE MOST SERVICEABLE OF ALL SKIRTS, A PLAIN BLACK SATIN IS SHOWN WITH A "CHIC" BODICE OF WHITE SATIN COVERED WITH BLACK GAUZE.

A PLAIN SKIRT OF DARK BLUE CANVAS WEAVE MATERIAL MADE OVER VIOLET SILK. THE WAIST IS OF DAINTILY FLOWERED FRENCH ORGANDIE.

The new separate skirt has much to recommend it. First it is much narrower, all the most fashionable ones measuring from four to four and a half yards around the bottom; then, the fronts are made straight, while the sides fall in graceful lines over the hips, with scarcely any flare, all the fullness being confined to the back.

It requires a perfection of tailor art to make the new skirt a success, for, as the sketches here given show, the beauty of all lies in the artistically laid plaits that must fit into an abnormally small space at the back of the belt and then flare into a decided fullness at the bottom. To accentuate this "flare" a ten inch stiffening is used at the bottom. For very fine skirts "hair cloth" is preferred, but "wire cloth" stiffening answers all purposes for less expensive garments and wears almost as well as its more costly rival. English corduroy is the most desirable binding. It gives a rich finish to a skirt, besides being strong and serviceable and not gathering or holding dust. One of the skirts illustrated shows a two-plait finish at the back, while another has the gathered effect. The other two skirts have plain backs and are the styles generally chosen for heavier fabrics. The box-plaited backs should never be worn by very stout women, for they tend to broaden the back, while a neatly side-plaited or gathered skirt will reduce the apparent size.

One of the bodices depicted with a plain skirt of dark blue canvas weave material over violet silk is made of a daintily flowered French organdie, and is finished with a white collar of linen and a smart tie.

In one of Boston's busiest thoroughfares there is a sign which reads: "Cole & Wood, Dealers in Wood and Coal."

I Tried Your Free-Trade Soap Four Years Ago and Find It Won't Wash.

OUR HOME MARKET.

IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD AND ALL NATIONS SEEK IT.

What Benjamin Franklin Wrote of It is True To-Day—The Policy That Will Prevail in This Country—Prosperity for the People.

In the series of speeches made "on the history of tariff legislation in the United States" in the spring of 1894, by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, he, May 17, discussed at considerable length "The Home Market vs. the Markets of the World." In treating of this he showed that for fifty years free traders had never tired of harping upon the dream of "capturing the markets of the world," and that the varying methods they had employed at one time or another had all been failures. He said:

"In 1846 it was agriculture. Their great leader, Robert J. Walker, wanted this to be the general and principal business of our country, and, as before quoted, said: 'Remove from agriculture all our restrictions and by its own unfettered power it will break down all foreign restrictions; and, ours being removed, would feed the hungry and clothe the poor of our fellowmen through all the densely peopled nations of the world."

"The Democratic party accepted this doctrine, and in the tariff of 1846 tried to reduce it to practice; but instead of capturing the markets of the world our exports of breadstuffs fell off from $68,000,000 in 1847 to $21,000,000 in 1851, and much less in 1852; the public debt increased many millions, and the expenditures of the Government from 1847 to 1861 exceeded its receipts over $77,000,000.

"Our agriculture failing to give them the markets of the world they were obliged to invent a new catchword.

"After trying several others, they adopted, as the new catchword, 'free raw materials.' They have had no other since, but have kept up their cry: 'Let us have free raw materials, and the cost of home made goods will be so reduced that we can export largely and take the foreign markets.'"

"But," said Senator Gallinger, "they were never able to explain what they mean by the term 'raw material.'"

They forget that the moment labor has been expended upon an article that moment it ceases to be raw material, and becomes somebody's finished product.

Wool is the farmer's finished product as soon as it is clipped from the sheep; but it is then the cloth manufacturer's raw material. When he has woven it into cloth, it is his finished product; but it is then the tailor's raw material. What then are raw materials? They are materials just as we find them in nature, before any labor whatever has been expended upon them—such as iron ore or coal in the mountain, or standing trees in the forest.

Now the free trader wants all these, and similar articles, admitted here free of duty, and feels deeply aggrieved because they are subjected to a protective duty when brought here. He evidently thinks it would be better to get his wool from South America or Australia; his coal from Nova Scotia; his lead from Mexico; his tin from Wales, etc., rather than, by the help of a protective tariff, develop these industries from our own native resources.

The protectionist believes the latter course much the better for our country, because it thereby develops our own resources, gives remunerative wages to our own workmen, affords fair returns to our own capital, and keeps in our own country the money that would otherwise go abroad to pay for such materials and labor; and also because it prevents the reduction of the wages of our own working people nearly or quite fifty per cent. to the level of the cheap foreign labor.

The free traders are greatly mistaken in claiming that free raw materials will so reduce the cost of home-made goods that they can be exported and capture foreign markets. Protectionists have a sufficient answer to this in the records, which show that whenever any article has been imported for manufacture and export Congress has allowed a drawback of ninety per cent. of the duty paid on the import when the manufactured article was exported; and under the McKinley act this drawback was increased to ninety-nine per cent. of the tariff duty, which was giving them practically free raw materials. The free trader should explain why we cut so sorry a figure as an exporter of goods when we have the raw material free.

But the most satisfactory of all reasons why we have not exported more of our American productions is that we have a home market more accessible and more profitable, where we can readily dispose of about ninety-five per cent. of all our agricultural and manufactured products. It is this home market that all our foreign competitors would like to capture, for it is the best in the world. It was such when Benjamin Franklin lived. So much so that that shrewd old philosopher wrote for the benefit of his contemporaries, and for future generations, this advice: "Every manufacturer encouraged in our own country makes a home market and saves so much money to the country that must otherwise be exported. In England it is well known that whenever a manufactory is established which employs a number of hands it raises the value of the land in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the products of the land and partly by the increase of money drawn by the manufacturers to that place. It seems, therefore, to the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage home manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported from different countries."

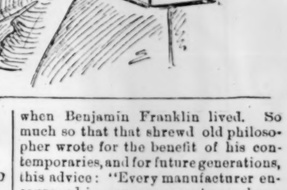
This lucid statement of Dr. Franklin is the very essence of American protection.

In a country like ours, possessing such a diversity of materials, and such an abundance of mechanical power, it should be, and is, the great object of a protective tariff to create and sustain a variety of manufacturing industries. For whenever a manufacturing town or center is created we have established at the same time a center of consumption for agricultural products; and the neighboring farmers are the first to profit by the enterprise, as shown by Dr. Franklin.

This law is infallible and allows of no exception.

These well established principles will be incorporated in the new tariff bill of Mr. Dingley's Committee. Home markets through protection, foreign through reciprocity, is the policy that will prevail.

When Shall We Three Meet Again?



The Cause and the Result.

The prosperity of the laboring people, the payment of high wages—these are alike the cause and the result of protection. Because the wages of American laborers are higher than the wages of Europe, we need protection against that labor with its low wages. If American wages were cut down to the foreign level, no one doubts that American workmen could successfully compete with foreign laborers—so long as they were able to keep body and soul together at those pauper wages. But it is in order that they may never have to meet such conditions that a protective tariff is imposed on the products of those who do labor under such conditions. By such protection, the high rate of American wages is maintained and thus the high wages which were, in the beginning, the cause of the imposition of a protective tariff, are also the result of the maintenance of protection.

Washington's Policy to be Restored.

Washington once said: "There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry." And yet these latter day free traders, who have assumed to possess exhaustive knowledge of everything in heaven above and in the earth beneath, have even dared to say that the protective tariff was not constitutional. It is too bad that they were not present to give Washington a few tips on the correct interpretation of the Constitution. The ordinary American citizen, however, is content to accept Washington's interpretation of the Constitution with the interpretation of those other statesmen who helped frame the Constitution and who, fresh from that work, introduced and passed the first protective tariff law ever enacted in this country, and to which Washington put his signature.

Exit.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Steamship Ville De St. Nazaire Founders Off North Carolina.

SAD EXPERIENCE OF SURVIVORS

Seven Days in an Open Boat Without Food or Drink---Thirty-three Perish in a Long Boat of Cold and Exhaustion ---Bodies Thrown Overboard---Four Picked Up When Almost Dead.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—An awful tale of disaster at sea was made known when four survivors of the French line steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, which had foundered off Hatteras, were brought into port on the schooner Hilda after having drifted about the Atlantic in an open boat for a week. The four were survivors of thirty-eight who had occupied the boat, the remaining thirty-four having died of starvation or gone mad, and of eighty-two passengers and crew known to have been on the fated vessel.

The four men saved are M. Berry, inspector of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; M. Maire, the ship's doctor; M. Sauts, the third engineer, and D. Tejada, a San Domingan. The names of a few of those known to be lost are MM. D'Andreus, Herbert, Lejeune, Nicolay and Mariani, all officers of the vessel, and Mrs. Tagado and her four children, the last-named all starving to death.

The vessel sprang a leak and sank during a terrific storm off the North Carolina coast on March 8. The crew and passengers took to the boats, thirty-eight persons, including women and children, entering the long boat.

When this boat was picked up by the Hilda on March 14 only four live men and four corpses were in it. The others had perished from cold and hunger or the hammering of the waves.

The St. Naadre left New York on March 6 under command of Captain Jaquenean. She carried a lot of freight and had a crew of seventy-two men and eight passengers. The day after she left port a leak was discovered. The pumps were started, but shortly afterwards the vessel ran into a terrible revolving tempest.

The leak increased and as the water came in the vessel was unable to mount the waves and mountains of water swept over her. Sometimes the great waves towered above the smokestack and the wind catching their summits precipitated tons of water on the deck, smashing the superstructure, killing and maiming members of the crew and finally extinguishing the engine fires. The passengers were huddled below and the frightful hammering of the water on the deck drove some of them insane.

On the morning of the 8th it became certain that the vessel would sink, and the order was given to launch the boats. The first boat gotten out was swept back on the deck and smashed to flinders, injuring several men. Barrels of water and provisions for the boats were swept away. The situation was awful, but discipline was preserved, and the long boat got away with thirty-eight persons aboard, including the wife of Juan de Tejada, and this three young children. The boat hung for a moment on a great wave high above the vessel's deck after she got away, but she came down on the right side of the watery mountain and escaped destruction. Two or three other boats were seen in the water as the long boat pulled off.

No one in the boat expected to see land again. The frail craft was pitched and tossed at all kinds of angles, and during one of those pitches, when she almost stood on end, a man was thrown from the stern half way to the bow. He fell on his head and was killed. After that several were drowned and others were crushed to death where they sat in the boat by the waves that broke over them.

The first night was one of horror. Not a star lit the gloom, and the sea was black except where here and there it was lighted by a phosphorescent glow. It was intensely cold, and the water that half filled the boat benumbed the survivors.

Now and then one of the men felt a vacant space beside him and he knew some one had gone overboard. Nobody could help any one else. All held on for dear life. At times one or two rolled in the bottom of the boat around the feet of the others. When the morning dawned these were found to be corpses. That day the sea moderated and the dead were dropped overboard.

The other days and nights were like the first, except that to the danger of the rough ocean had succeeded the horrors of hunger and thirst. Not a crumb of bread or a drop of water was aboard.

One by one they died and were dropped overboard. The two children of Senor Tejada succumbed before their parents' eyes. Gradually they grew weaker and finally slid into the bottom of the boat two tiny corpses. The mother followed soon afterwards. The father tried to throw himself overboard when his wife's body was committed to the waves, but was prevented.

And so it went on until finally those who survived were unable to throw the dead overboard, and they lay in the boat.

Only four remained when the Hilda sighted the boat. They were hardly able to speak when taken on the Hilda. They were landed at Perth Amboy, N. J., and then came to this city.

Captain Berri went to the house of Agent Forget, of the French line, but after a little the strain of rescue was too much for him and he went almost insane. He was taken to the Hotel Martin.

He had little sleep for seven days. He is attended by Dr. L. De Plasse, of 29 East Twenty-seventh street, and the doctor forbids him to talk on any subject connected with the wreck.

Agent Forget gave out a complete list of the passengers of the ship about 11.15. There were, he said, but ten of them. They were: A. Dumois and L. Dumois, San Domingo; Saymon Jeminez, Mayaguez; U. A. Saunoranell, Port-au-Prince; Juan de Blos, Tejada.

The vessel was valued at $300,000 with her cargo, which was a general one, worth $50,000, and the St. Nazaire also had aboard $25,000 in gold.

Steamer Burned at Sea.

The crew of the Wilson Line steamer Rialto arrived at New York in the Carthaginian after a thrilling experience in mid-ocean. The Rialto took fire and foundered at sea on March 6. A part of the Rialto's cargo consisted of chemicals. These caught fire, there was an explosion, and after forty hours of desperate but unavailing struggle to check the flames the officers and crew abandoned the vessel and were taken on board the Carthaginian.

Thousand Lost in Battle.

A battle occurred in the Department of Paysandu, Uruguay, between large bodies of Government troops and insurgents. The total losses on both sides were one thousand men. It is not stated which side was victorious.

Mr. Cleveland at Home.

Former President Grover Cleveland arrived at Princeton, N. J., from Cape Charles, Va., where he concluded his hunting and fishing trip. It is his first visit since he purchased his private residence at Princeton. Mr. Cleveland left the train at Princeton Junction, where he was met by his coachman with the family carriage and driven to town.

Fierce Fighting at Retimo.

Sharp fighting occurred between the Turks and insurgents outside of Retimo in Crete. Ten men were killed and eleven wounded.

Cycling Notes.

Newark, N. J., now boasts of a woman's bicycle club.

The latest membership of the L. A. W. is about 75,000.

A gunpowder motor for driving a bicycle has been devised by T. M. Fremble, of Latrobe, Penn.

The Hempstead (N. Y.) Bicycle Club is raising money to be used in the construction of a club house.

A new bicycle boat has the propeller geared to the pedals and the handle bars turn the rudder for steering.

It is estimated there are 107 bicycle clubs in New York City, which comprise from half a dozen to 400 or 500 members.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb. 22, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sunday), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Oracoke going and returning.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City at 3 p. m. daily, except Thursday and Sunday for Roanoke Island.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Oracoke, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mang'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H. Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABBEY, CARR & Co.

For sale and guaranteed by all druggists.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

The Colonies which conducted the Revolutionary War to a successful issue were made up almost exclusively of agricultural communities. The towns were small and far apart, A few artisans supplied their needs, but the fisheries were the only productive industry at all commensurate in importance with farming. It was not the lawyers nor the merchants, nor the doctors, but the "embattled farmer" that "fired the shot heard 'round the world," and followed it up with volleys of Bunker Hill and Princeton.

Our early literature teems with references to the honorable and independent condition of the farmer who cultivated his acres, paid his debts, subdued the wilderness and built school houses and churches. To have alluded to him as in any way inferior in culture, sagacity or dignity to the members of any other class of the community would have been set down as an evidence of ignorance and bad taste.

Of late years, since trades, manufactures and transportation have assumed such enormous proportions and our city population has made such a large relative increase, a fashion has grown up of making the farmer the butt of cheap ridicule. He is alluded to as a "hayseed" and it is assumed that his life is a narrowing one and that he is ignorant of many of the social amenities which distinguish the dwellers in towns. This is not only offensive but is entirely unwarranted, and the cheap jokes conceived in this spirit, repeated adnauseum, are extremley fatiguing to any one who knows what the American farmer is.

As a rule, the American farmer is superior in intelligence, in cultivation, in physique and in morality to the average inhabitant of the city who assumes to laugh at him. To th se, and there are many among our leading citizens who number an American farmer among their honored ancestors, the belittling of his character has become extremely unpleasant, not only from constant repetition, but from its lack of reasonable foundation

WASHINGTON'S INTERPRETATION.

Washington well said: "There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving Protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry." And yet these latter day Free Traders, who have assumed to possess exhaustive knowledge of everything in heaven above and in the earth beneath, have even dared to say that the Protective Tariff was not constitutional. It is too bad, isn't it? that they were not present to give Washington a few tips on the correct interpretation of the Constitution. The ordinary American citizen, however, is content to accept Washington's interpretation of the Constitution with the interpretation of those other statesmen who helped frame it and who, fresh from that work, introduced and passed the first Protective Tariff law ever enacted in this country, and to which Washington put his signature.

England is cautious about sending battle-ships to sea in stormy weather, and all but one of the thirty-odd are kept at home in the quiet waters of the Mediterranean. The passage across the Bay of Biscay by an ironclad is as much dreaded in England as rounding Hatteras is in America.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is willing to give the administration a chance, and that is all it wants. If the Senator continues this tolerant attitude he may find himself riding on the very crest of the prosperity wave almost before he knows it.

It appears that Rev. Sam Jones quit evangelizing in Boston because the people in that city refused to pay him $2,000 a week for his services. It looks as though the Bostonians didn't consider themselves worth the cost of saving.

Vice President Hobart will expedite business in the Senate to the extent of his ability. He is an old presiding officer, but not trained in the school of aimless debate and perpetual delay.

One thing is clear. The new President is to be trusted. He will go slowly because that is the way of wisdom; he will go surely, too, because that is the way of strength.

All the entrances to the White House are kept wide open, but unfortunately for the office seekers, the exits are in the same condition.

Experiments in reform outside of the Republican party turn out badly The one made in 1892 will do for a sample.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL,

"We are not pledged to any particular schedules," said the Republican National Convention at St. Louis last summer. "We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty," said William McKinley in his letter of acceptance. Mr. Dingley and his associates have not regarded themselves as tied up in any way to the Tariff Act of 1890—the so-called McKinley bill.

"As a rule," Mr. Dingley tells us, "the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the trriff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894." In other words they are higher than the Wilson rates and lower than the McKinley rates. The changes from advalorem to specific duties are in the interest of morality as well as the interest of the public revenue, and the authors of the bill have made that extension of the Reciprocity principle which the President advised in his Inaugural Address.

In order to be an all-round economic and political success the Republican Tariff bill must do two things. It must furnish ample (not excessive) revenues; it must furnish adequate (not unreasonable and mischievous) protection. To put the matter in another way it must relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury and must also give the country good, busy, prosperous times, restoring confidence, stimulating enterprise and opening mills to American labor.

Just one Democrat has occupied the Presidential chair since 1861, and his own party insists that he was a terrific failure

Meeting of the New Board of Trustees of The Insane Asyim.

The recently created new Board of Trustees of the Central Hospital for the Insane met at Raleigh on the 18th inst. All the members of the Board were present to-wit: Dr. Palemon John, of Elizabeth City; Mr. M. L. Wood, of Lewiston; Dr. B. S. Uteley, of Holly Springs; Mr. G. B. Curtis, of Enfield; Dr. P. J. Macon, of Warrenton; Rev. T. T. Speight, of Lewiston; Mr. W. A. Deans, of Greenleaf; Dr. B. T. Person, of Wilson, and Mr. J. D. Biggs of Williamston.

The Board was organized by the election of Dr. Palemon John as Chairman and M. L. Wood Secretary. The Board then proceeded to the election of Resident Physician. Dr. W. B. Wood, of Halifax, was put in nomination and was elected by acclamation. This office correeponds to that of Suprentendent now held by Dr. George F Kirby under Democratic appointment. Dr. Wood has previously served the Asylum as Superintendent. He succeeded Dr. Eugene Grissom, and was in turn succeeded by Dr. Kirby. He is therefore well qualified for the duties and responsibilities of the office.

As the old law in regard to the election of Steward was not repealed by the new act, the Board decided to postpone the election of that officer until Dr. Wood could be present and make a nomination.

The Board appointed an Executive Committeee consisting of Dr. B. S. Uteley, Dr. P. J. Macon and W. A. Deans.

The deposed directors gave notice that they will contest the legality of the new act and strive to retain control of the institution. The new Board directed its counsel, J. C. L. Harris, esq., to make formal application for possession, and this being refused to enter suit. An agreed case is being made up and the matter brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication at the earliest possible date.

The remainlng offices to be filled by the Trustees—two assistant resident physicians, stewart, matron and others—will not be elected until the pending suit is settled.

The Board then agreed to meet at the call of the chairman, Dr. John.

A Southern Democrat on Protection.

Mr. McLaurin, a Democratic member of Congress from the South, said the other day:

"It is time that Southern Representatives should exercise a little common sense in considering this matter of raw materials. The time is not far distant, in my opinion, when Representatives in Congress from Southern districts will be a unit in favor of duties on such materials. I learned something in the last campaign. I went into some of the Western States to make speeches for Mr. Bryan. Everybody seemed to be for free silver, and I was getting along finely until I struck the trail of R. G. Horr. He had switched off from the silver question to the wool question, and the people seemed to be strongly against free wool as they were in favor of free silver. I folded my tent and stole away, and I did not return. I made up my mind then that no man who favored free wool could be elected President of these United States.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. Cailloute, Druggist, Beavers vile, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all thephysicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it." Get a fresh trial at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Unreasonable Women.

Detroit Free Press.

A woman's secret society in Kansas City has expelled a member because she re-married three months after her husbend's death. Would the order have had the poor woman choose another husband while the first was still living.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Mch. 19, 1897.

President McKinley is standing strictly by his rule, requiring each State Congressional delegation to unite in endorsing the men to be appointed to office from that State, notstanding requests from prominent Republicans to make exceptions thereto. He has fully made up his mind that the rule is a good one, and its perfect fairness cannot be questioned by anybody. He feels that the Senators and members are better qualified to decide who ought to be appointed among the applicants from their State than he is, and he intends to insist upon their doing it.

Taken all in all there is less howling from the Democrats on account of the new tariff bill than was expected, and there is much less faultfinding among Republicans than there was when the McKinley bill was first reported to the House. The Dingley tariff bill will be taken up by the House next week and pushed without necessary delay.

Secretary Wilson is already in numerous ways proving the wisdom of President McKinley in selecting a practical farmer for the head of the Agricultural department. He knows what the interests of the farmers are, and to what extent the general government can serve those interests. One of the first requests made of President McKinley by Secretary Wilson was that care should be taken in making the selections for U. S. Consuls in the agricultural sections of the world to get men familiar with agriculture, in order that they may be able to make reports that will be of practical benefit to the American farmers. Mr. Wilson thinks the right sort of consuls could get valuable information for grain growers from portions of Europe and in South America, and that the culture of the sugar beet would increase more rapidly if we had careful reports of an intelligent study of their culture in Germany, France and Austria.

Postmaster General Gary announced this week that after mature consideration the administration had decided that all postmasters should be allowed to serve a term of four years, unless they gave cause for their removal. This matter was before the President and Cabinet and all sides of it was discussed before a conclusive decision was reached, the idea being that it was of more importance that the country should know exactly what policy would be followed than that any particular line of policy should be adopted. And that is the one of the very best of the many good features introduced by this administration. Instead of trying to mystify the public President McKinley tries to keep it informed of his intention, and as soon as a thing has been determined upon it is made public. This has been the rule ever since the first member of President McKinley's Cabinet was selected. That it is a good rule cannot be doubted.

It has been so long since members of the Cabinet took the trouble to go to the capttol to confer with members of the House and Senate on public matters that the visit of Secretary Sherman to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for the purpose of discussing and getting the opinions of the Senators on certain matters connected with the foreign policy of the new administration was regarded by some as innovation. It was merely a resumption of the co-operative relations that ought to exist between the executive and legislative branches of the government. Attorney General McKenna has also been a visitor to the Senate this week.

The Senate has adopted a resolution offered by Senator Frye asking for information as to the extention of the civil service rules over river and harbor work. Senator Frye said his information was that engineers in charge of work, no matter how pressing the need or how remote from Washington, are under those rules compelled to apply to the Civil Service Commission for every laboror they wish to put to work, and that it was interferring with all manner of public work and was absolutely stupid and absurd. That is the way it will strike most people too.

Ingalls on McKinley.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, who used to be Senator, has certain suspicions about President McKinley and confides them (doubtless for a suitable consideration) to the "New York Journal." He suspects that Mr. Cleveland's successor is really a strong man, with a will of his own, as well as a gentleman of winning ways and speech and an astute politician. "It begins to look like the velvet glove and the iron hand," he says. Reviewing the President's personal part in last year's campaign, he pronounces it "adroit and powerful." He notes that McKinley's competitors for the nomination are now his cordial supporters, and that he has been inaugurated in a second era of good feeling. He points out that McKinley has surrounded himself with advisers of his own choosing. "The intimations that McKinley was to be clay in the hands of the potter are giving place to an idea that he will attend to the pottery business himself," writes Mr. Ingalls. "There will be no kitchen cabinet, nor any back stairs to the council chamber. He will consult and listen and confer, but he will decide for himself."

A Useful Suggestion.

Here is a good hint for farmers, as well as mechanics and others handling tools: Every one who uses them know how soon the butt end of chisel handles split when daily exposed to blows of mallet or hammer. A remedy suggested by a Brooklyn man consists simply of sawing or cut-ing off the raund end of the handle so as to make it flat, and attaching by a few nail on the top of it two eisces of sole leather, so that the end becomes similar to the heel of a boot. The two thicknesses of leather will prevent all further spliting, and if, in the course of time, they expand and overlap the wood of the handle, they are simply trimmed off all round.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.

Business Conducted by Barter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention:

"I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a $50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the north and east will be willing to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

CURE FOR HEAD ACHE

As a remedy for all forms of Head ache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual costiveness Electric Bitters cure by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Those Poor Mothers.

Phila. Record.

"I hoped that he would be a Methodist Bishop," said good mother McKinley, speaking of William. It is a pleasure, however, to note that she has become resigned, though not without sorrow, to William's fate. 'Twas ever thvs. We all disappoint our mothers. They try to make good men of us, and lo! we turn out to be Presidents and all sorts of wicked things.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is postive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Saved the Babies

Mr. J. T. McAlister, of Alabama, Ga., says: "Last June Germetuer saved our baby, Paul, carried him safely through an extremely bad case of dysentery and teething, and from a mere skeleton of skin and bones, it has made him a great big solid chunk of thirty-five pounds."

FAT AS A PIG: J. J. Scruggs, of Sidon, Miss, says: "Our little girl 9 months old, was in a very low state from summer complaint and Germatuer made her fat as a pig."

Mr. Bryan on Equality.

In his speech at New York on Feb. 26 Mr. Bryan said: "If any person believes a government should single ont a few people and give them advantages over others, he does not understand equality under the law."

This is very true. But, in demanding that silver mine owners be permitted to take 50 cents' worth of bullion to the treasury and have it stamped as $1, is not Mr. Bryan advocating the very inequality under the law which he rebukes? Would not free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio be to "single out a few people and give them advantages over others?" The owners of silver bullion in this country are very few indeed.

Again Mr. Bryan says, "No just government ought to enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen."

True. But would not the government do this if it enabled one class of citizens, the debtors, to discharge their obligations to another class, the creditors, in dollars worth only half as much as were the dollars loaned? If the government were to make wampum or conch shells legal tender for the payment of debt, would it not enable one class of citizens to injure another class? And would it not do the same in depreciating the currency of the country to a 50 cent basis? The people so decided last November.

The Only Good Paper Currency.

All propositions for the retirement of the legal tenders and the abolition of the treasury reserve as a feature of our currency system are coupled with the demand for a banking system that would afford a large note circulation, one more responsive to the fluctuating demands of business and one whose reserve would be maintained by banks which would be compelled by the conditions of their existence and by law to protect their notes, and which, through their discount business, have the necessary machinery for increasing their reserves or decreasing their liabilities. Such a banking system would provide the paper currency which the American people would rather handle in their daily transactions and carry about as pocket money than specie. —Iron Age.

Afraid of 16 to 1 Fire.

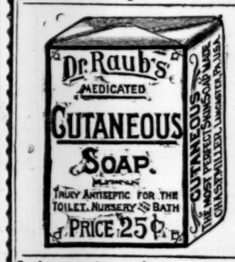
The Democrats of Rhode Island will, it is said, ignore the currency question in their coming state convention. They will ignore it for the same reason that a burnt child stops playing with fire. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will profit by past mistakes. It would be a pity not to have the two great old parties in the field in 1900.

Japan's Progressive Step.

Japan shows both its progressiveness and its financial honesty and sense in providing for gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 32½ to 1. This is the commercial ratio enforced by Jefferson and sought by every succeeding administration until the Blandites tried to make a dollar out of 50 cents.—New York World.

It is a big thing to say but neverthe less true, that a great multitude of people have crowned Simmons Liver Regulator the "King of Liver Medicines." There is nothing like it for Malaria, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion and all troubles arising from a sluggish or diseased liver. Simmons Liver Regulator is the prevention and cure for these ailments.

"Nothing else like it."
The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others.
A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

SALVATION OIL

The leading liniment of the age, rapidly cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains. For Cuts, Sores, Burns, Sprains and Bruises it is invaluable. SALVATION OIL should be in every house, it costs only 25 cents. Insist on getting it. Take no other.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote, 10c. Dealers or mail, A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

Knowing that satisfied customers are better than any newspaper advertisements, our aim is to give the greatest value possible for the money, and to satisfy customers both in cost and quality of goods bought.

GOLD & HOOPER

No merchants can charge you double the value for an article and be merchants long. Buyers are too intelligent to be deceived.

To reduce our large stock of Winter Suits, Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, we have made great reduction on each. Before buying any Clothing you would do well to examine our goods and learn our prices.

GOLD & HOOPER

Our stock consists of General Dry Goods, Oil and Rubber goods, Gents' Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Jewelry, Notions and anything else you want. Call and see us. Water street, near Arlington Hotel.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, stop the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

BOON FOR MOTHERS

.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PURELY VEGETABLE

.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the intested remedies discovered and are a scientific combination in any form.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

.....CASCARETS are relished by the children. They taste good and do good. stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

never before put together

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop all undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

CURE GUARANTEED

.....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded of any by your own druggist.

LIVER STIMULANT

.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous, healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c. box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 288

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

Caleb Haley & Co.

COMMISSION DEALERS
—In all kinds of—
FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET,
New York
Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.
☞Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
☞Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET,
New York
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
Reference:—Gurkin & Co., Bankers both City, N. C, and other Financial uses when desired

L. W. Wright. John Dais.

L. W. Wright & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers in all
—Kinds Of—
Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Etc.,
105 Fulton Macket, N. Y.
SOUTHERN SHAD A SPECIALTY.
Consignments Solicited,
Prompt Returns
References: Fulton Fish Market National Bank, Dunn or Bradstreet Mercantile Agencies or any Wholesale Fish House.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

Lobster, Turtle, &c.,
No. 10, Fulton Fish Market,
New York,
☞If your Stencil is not in good order let us know. We employ no agents and pay no no commissions.

Davenport, Morris & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,
Richmond Va,
Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

Kamer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)
ufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
—AND—
Building Material
Truck Boxes
—AND—
CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Improve your Time

—BY HAVING—

YOUR WATCH

REPAIRED BY

HATHAWAY BROS.

Reliable Jewelers.

North Carolina

Iron Works

—AND—

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Soft Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manag'r.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Caleb Jennon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson P. Sidney R. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs; Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Jones; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred H. Ziegler.

Collector of Customs—J. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, Pastor. Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, A. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor. Methodist Episcopal (Opera House)—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday nights. W. J. Griffin pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, F. E. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Mine Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer Chapel, C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achorse Lodge No. 14; C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secty; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Talula Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Burgess, H. P.; Moses Weisel, S. W.; W. A. James, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gaurkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; L. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Bingle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; F. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 5, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Belanga, Prophet; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Mansell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Commissioners: L. C. Kramer, Chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Williams; Register of Deeds and Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Surveyor, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John L. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, Sheep, Prest.

Select School, L. S. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

J. B. Leigh, Isaac Meekins

LEIGH & MEEKINS,

Attorneys-at-Law.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made.

NG. Grandy & Co.

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 24, 1897.

☞The rains have kept farm work back.

☞The catches at the Fisheries are large.

☞Many of the early planted potoes have rotted.

☞Mr. William Temple, of Mumford, this county, died on the 16th inst.

☞Mr. Samuel Staples, of Shiloh, died on the 20th inst, aged about 30 years.

☞Irregularity in stabling, feeding and milking has been the cause of many dairy failures.

☞It is very hard to convince some preachers that they are not needed most where the pay is the best.

☞We were unavoidably prevented from making our usual semi-annual visit to Hertford this week.

☞Rev. J. Paul Spence, because of ill health, has been forced to resign the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Kinston.

☞A colored man named James Reed, residing a few miles from the City has a curiosity, being a pig with five legs.

☞All wagons and drays for heavy loads should have wide tires. Good roads and streets are almost impossible otherwise.

☞A writer on beef making lays down three prime requisites to success: First, good cattle; second, good food; third, good judgment.

☞The CAROLINIAN'S repeated advice to farmers is: Limit the acreage, but add to the cultivation. It will be found to pay.

☞The pessimistic Cynic remarks that some of our laws resemble sausages in that the more we learn about how they are made the less confidence we have in them.

☞Gov. Russell has appointed the following Commissioners of Wrecks for Dare county: W. T. Cahoon, B. S. Pugh, G. W. Williams, and R. W. Midgett.

☞There was always a demand for the best fruits, the best products of the dairy, the truck patch, the garden or the field. There is always room at the top.

☞A recent writer says "the literature best for adults is the literature best for children." It is generally conceded that namby-pamby writing is fit for nobody.

☞Judge Bryan will hold Chowan Superior Court at Edenton next week. The editor expects to be there on Monday and hopes to see and greet his patrons and friends.

☞Mr. Frank H. Lake, of Hampton, and Miss Angie Schmeltz, of Newport News, were married in this City on the 15th inst, by Rev. J. H. Hall, of the Methodist Church.

☞The CAROLINIAN sees that New Yorkers are boasting of their having had "eighteen kinds of weather since March 1." Now the question in Elizabeth City is, How many kinds of weather haven't we had?

☞The CAROLINIAN sincerely regrets to hear of the sudden death of a long time patron, Capt. Ellis Howard, Keeper of Ocracoke Light House, which occurred on the 12th inst. He had been in the service ever since 1862.

☞We advise persons afflicted with head ache to enclose 25 cents to F J. Crease, Druggist, 2nd and Penn'a Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., for three packages of Dr. Creases Head Ache Powders They will relieve you. We have tested them.

☞Pasquotank Court occupied the whole of last week. A synopsis of the more important cases is reported in another column. Judge Bryan made a fine impression for fairness, impartiality and ability, and Solicitor Leary added to the reputation he is making as a faithful and efficient officer

☞This is an age of free competition. Our philosophy teaches that life on the broad scale progresses by conflict and that in the long run the best man, the best system, the best principle, wins. The "run" may be long, it may extend over many years; but it is a fight from start to finish. The fittest survive because they are the fittest and they are the fittest because they survive. This sounds like arguing in a circle but it is not; because of course such clear headed, sound thinkers as our modern evolutionists would never impose a fallacy on us.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

☞Six weeks is said to be long enough for a cow to go dry.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, at rock bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Love is dead when the husband begins to grudge the money it takes to support his wife.

The 15c Windsor Ties at The Fair are equal to any in town at 25c.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞Good values in Dress Goods and Hosiery at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The handsome woman is inadvertently overlooked less frequently than her plainer sister.

One of of the wonders is that $6.00 SUIT at Fowler & Co.'s

For Gum Boots and Oil Clothing write to Fowler & Co. Bottom prices.

☞Remains to be seen: The boy who has an appointment with the teacher after school is dismissed.

The celebrated "Crack Proof" Children and Misses Shoes at The Fair are just the thing for school. Try a pair.

☞An old Bachelor says that when the snake first saw Eve in the garden he winked at Adam.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞The hen is like a man; if she does not work for her living, she never amounts to much.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞Poultry will keep healthier if a little salt is added to their food the same as for all other stock.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 15 years, with capes

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞The use of tools does not wear them out so rapidly as do sun and rain, rust and exposure.

☞How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞A woman will forgive a man for kissing her a good deal sooner than for acting sorry for it afterward

☞A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

☞Borax is something no housekeeper can well do without. It has so many uses. But one of its best is softeniug hard water.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! Do you want one? Go to Fowler & Co,'s and make your selection. They will cut and make it to suit your floor.

☞Though it is well known that it does babies good to cry, few mothers can make their hearts believe that it is healthy.

☞Tame, confident animals thrive better and return better price for food consumed than wild, suspicious ones.

☞We clip the following from the Raleigh "Tribune" of the 19th inst:

The Tribune had a pleasant call yesterday from the veteran editor of the CAROLINIAN, published at Elizabeth City. The Doctor was here in attendance upon the meeting of the new board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum, of which he is Chairman. Dr. John has been in the editorial harness in North Carolina twenty-nine years and editor for forty years—a veteran indeed.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:59 and will set to-night at 6:14.—Attention is the root of success.—Miss Mattie Bland has returned from a visit to friends in Norfolk.—Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, of Souix Falls, South Dakota, are here prospecting with a view of permanently locating —It is not safe to bet on what you "feel in your bones" unless you bet on rheumatism.—Some people are so mean that they make their politeness disagreeable.—Rev. B. C. Krupp and family, of Pennsylvania, have moved into their new residence, near the "Seven Pines," Riverside.—No one will be sorry for putting the best construction possible on the acts of others.—Always hear before judging. —The Social given on the night of the 16th inst. by the B. Y. P. U. was a satisfactory success. One of the enjoyable features of the occasion was a violin solo rendered by Mrs. I. M. Meekins.—Fish and oysters are plentiful and cheap.—A Lover's delusion is thus described by the Versifier:

The peach crop failure, here or there,
Is not the blow it seems;
The peachy cheeks of Annie fair
Still gives him happy dreams.

—Dr. P. John, who attended the meeting of the new Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh returned on Friday, He was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board.—The peach, pear and plum trees are out in beautiful bloom.—A "chesnut" is defined as a story you were about to tell when the other fellow anticipated you.—"No, Harry, I am sorry, but I am sure that we could not be happy together. You know that I always want my own way in everything." "But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we are married," was Harry's reply. —Misses Rena and Fannie Dawson have been off on a trip North.—Miss Ella May James gave an oyster roast to a number of friends on Thursday night.—At this term of Court Mr. John B. Brockett was granted a divorce from his late wife, Myrtie Brockett.—"Our friend has lost his grip," said a down town man to a mutual acquaintance the other day. "I wish I could lose mine," groaned the latter as he sneezed the twentieth time.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. held an ice cream and oyster festival at the City Hall on Friday night for the benefit of the Union —The early Spring Enthusiast is thus referred to by the Rhymster:

She knows where the wild flowers grow,
Just how the buds unfold;
But more than these she yearns to know,
Just what will cure a cold.

—We often wonder if a liar thinks other people believes him:—"Pa, why do people speak of 'common prayer?'" asked little Benny. "For the same reason, my son, that they speak of common sense, and common wealth. The three are the most uncommon things in the world," was the answer little Bendy got.—The singing birds, the blooming trees and the opening flowers indicate that Spring has come at last.—"What peculiarity, if any, do you observe in the anatomy of a frog?" asked the Teacher. "The frog consists of a pair of legs with enough other meat thrown in to hold them together.," was the pupil's reply.—The criticisms indulged in by certain partias against the Town authorities because of the present condition of the streets lack in sense and justice. Not for years has there been such a long continued season of rainy weather, and, too, the hauling on the streets by heavily loaded drays and lumber wagons have been largely greater than ever before. For neither of them are the authorities accountable. With a week or so of fair weather the streets can and will be attended to.—The Poetaster writes:

Man may scorn the foolish hat pin,
But while March holds the bat,
He will never see a woman
Chasing madly for her hat.

—"We've got a new study in our school," said Harry. "It's called fizzleology and I can't remember the other name." "Hygiene," said his father. "That's it; fizzeology and high-jinks."—The family of Presiding Elder Tyer arrived on Friday and occupy the late residence of Dr. R. B. Swindell on Road street. The CAROLINIAN extends a cordial welcome and expresses the hope that their sojourn in our city may be agreeably pleasant.—We acknowledge a call during the past week from a number of our country friends. We are always glad to see them and chat about crops and matters of general interest.—How true it is that

Some things are of that nature as to make
One's fancy chuckle while the heart doth ache.

—"Now, boys," asked the Sunday School teacher, "When is the best and most appropriate time to thank the Lord?" No answer. "What does your father do when you sit down to your meals?" "Cuss the cook," said a small voice.—Bring your Job Printing to the CAROLINIAN office. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Nearly all the Lumber Mills are kept busy.—To whom it may concern the following lines are respectfully dedicated:

Flowers are said to be fresh
When with dew they are covered; then why
Should we say some people are freshest
When they are inclined to be dry.

—T. A. Commander & Son have leased the saw mill of W. W. Griffin, and will run it in connection with their planing mill and bracket factory.—The Methodist Church was packed on Sunday morning and night to hear the sermons delivered by Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo. He is President of Trinity College at Durham.—Miss Ella Watson, of Smithfield, is visiting friends here.—The cynical Old Bachelor says that a good many men feel most at home when their wives aren't.—Fellix Jones, esq., of Indiantown, called and paid his respects on Monday.—The number of boxes of fish that left here on Monday reached up to 1550.—

When asked to pay, just this reply
Some creditors will get:
"If 'time is money' why can't I
Take time to pay my debt?"

—Deputy Sheriff J. S. Wilcox left for Raleigh on Monday evening with the prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary.—J. G. Harris. Representative from Hyde, dropped in yesterday and paid his respects.—Capt. Peter Davis, of the steamer Neuse, brought his family here yesterday to make our city their home. They will reside in the First Ward.—Rev. J. Paul Spence will address the B. Y. P. U. Tuesday night at 7:45 at the Baptist Church.—Mr. C. B. Bliven, of Manteo, was in the city on business yesterday. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call and brought a gloomy report from the Fisheries that many thousands more had are being caught than can be marketed; that never before has there been such a "glut," and that some dealers who had made contracts are losing money, some of them large amounts.—Several members of our bar are attending Court at Hertford.—Complaints are being made of vandalism at the Cemetery, and that flowers laid on the graves of loved ones are taken away. It is a violation of the City Ordinances.

☞Little's Bucktnorn Liniment is warranted to cure Aches, Sprains, bruises, rheumatism, ulcers, neuralgia and all kinds of old sores. Prepared by P. L. Little, Edenton, N. C.

PASQUOTANK COURT,

STATE DOCKET.

Among the State cases tried the following were found guilty:

Hilliard Miller, colored, larceny; sentenced 3 years in Penetentiary.

Charles Overton, colored, carrying concealed weapons; 30 days in jail.

Nathan Pailin, colored, assault; 85 and costs.

William Pailin, colored, assault; discharged on payment of costs.

Mack Fletcher, carrying concealed weapons; 85 and costs.

Walter Corey, injuring stock, plead guilty, discharged on payment of cost.

Joshua Zachery, colored, slandering a woman; 3 months in jail.

Clinton Reddick, colored, larceny; 1 year in Penetentiary.

George Skinner and Wiley Robertson, colored, affray judgments suspended on payment of costs.

Dempsey Brozier, colored, assault with deadly weapon; 6 months in jail.

Alfred Griffin, colored, assault with deadly weapon; 4 months in jail.

Isaac Murray, colored, larceny; 4 months in jail.

Sarah Lamb and Martha Davis, affray; the first 6 months and the latter 4 months in jail.

Allen Lassiter, affray; 60 days in jail.

Justin Johnson, assault with deadly weapon; 60 days in jail.

In several other cases judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Among the cases tried were the following:

Rose Riddick, executrix, vs Rob't Riddick and others, action for $176; verdict for plaintiff.

Adm'r of F. M. Cook vs Guirkin & Co., action on account; judgement for defendants for $350.

Gordon B. Jones and others vs The Jones Manufacturing Co., injunction; verdict for plaintiffs, but set aside by the Judge; appealed.

W. T. Davis vs E. F. Lamb, action on two notes, of $300 and $150 held by the latter; verdict for defendant for the $150 note.

A number of other cases were disposed of and several continued.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Quite a number of our friends from adjoining counties were in town attending court last week.

The big fight is over and several local Corbett admirers are now wondering why they were simple enough to put money on something thousands of miles away.

Rev. P. R. Anderson addressed the children of the Public School last Friday evening. Principal J. W. Barrington reports a good attendance and satisfactory work.

A number of the young people enjoyed themselves at the home of Mrs. Francis Mullen on Wednesday evening last.

Prof. W. A. Taylor, Prin'l. of Hertford Academy, paid us a brief visit last week.

Mr. Z W. White, from Winfall, stopped in last week on his way to Richmond.

Ye reporter does the best he can, but cannot know of every arrival and departure nor every case of sickness.

Prof. J. W. Brown, who has been absent from the city for some time, has returned.

Mrs. Martha Williams, of Currituck, is visiting friends in this community.

Mr. R. C. Jacocks closed a very successful school term near Mumford on Friday last.

Rev. Jacob Fisher and wife, of Norfolk, spent a few days of last week in this city.

Prof E. C. Cooper will deliver an address before the State Normal School Lyceum on Friday night.

For life, general interests and results, both spiritual and financial, the Sabbath Schools of this town are hard to surpass. The progressive and wide-a-awake condition of them all demonstrates the fact that they are in good hands and are doing excellent work. Visit them.

Rev. G. W. Williams, who has been on the sick list, is up and out again.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Poor Blood

When a horse is poor in flesh, a new harness won't give him strength. If a house is cold new furniture won't warm it. If your strength is easily exhausted; work a burden; nerves weak; digestion poor; muscles soft; if you are pale and worn out, the trouble is with the blood. It is not so much IMPURE blood as POOR blood. Pills won't make this blood rich; nor will bitters, nor iron tonics, any more than a new harness will give strength to the horse, or new furniture will make a house warm. For poor blood you want something that will make rich blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the best remedy in the world for enriching the blood.

We have prepared a book telling you more about the subject. Sent Free. For sale by all druggists at 50c. & $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

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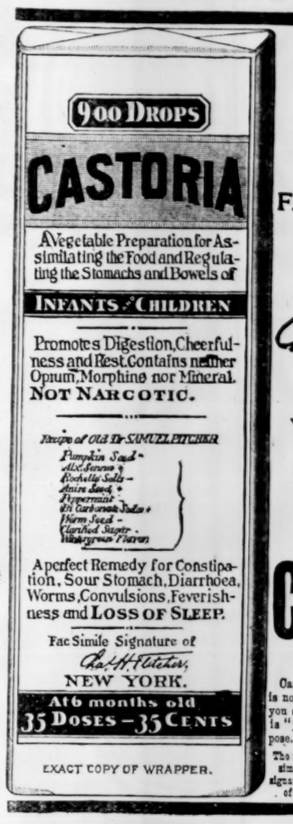
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Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

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Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

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Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE and your Choice { One packet either **Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory,** or **Pansy Choice mixed,** for 15 CTS. Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the **Guide** and **One packet of Seeds** (named above) for **25 cents.**

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of **Flower Seeds free** JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Too Much Bark.

It is not the best watchdog that barks the most. The old watchdog lays low and seizes the burglar before he knows it. In the treatment of rheumatism many sufferers talk too much and do too little. If they want to find out what is best for it, let them get St. Jacobs Oil and use it. It is a good watchdog against the intrusion of pain. It goes to work quickly and surely, and seizes hold of rheumatism for the purpose of driving it out, and holds on until its purpose is accomplished. It is, therefore, the best remedy, because it takes the best means to accomplish its end, as many who have suffered for years with the ailment will testify. The cure is the same in chronic or inflammatory cases. With patience and a free use of it, the worst cases of long standing have been finally cured by it.

Owing to the unusual snowfall in Switzerland the chamois have become so tame in some places that they visit the stables in search of food.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The Nebraska Legislature has repealed the bill passed two years ago placing a premium on the destruction of the Russian thistle.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c. 25c.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 2515 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. Soon he was able to walk about the room. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured." MISS MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A New Arctic Idea.

A plan is proposed for reaching the North Pole by cutting through fields of ice. The craft is not unlike the whaleback in appearance, and is made of steel, heavily riveted, braced and strengthened to the last limit, in order to withstand the buffeting incident to such a perilous undertaking. At the bow of the boat is located what, for lack of a better name, is called an ice destroyer, which is composed of a combination of toothed wheels not unlike circular saws. These wheels, by revolving rapidly, cut the ice into fragments and open the way through the most solid fields.

The idea would suggest itself to the critical reader that this might be very well, provided the ice was reasonably thin and there could be any assurance, in case of accident, that the vessel could be gotten out of its rigid environment. But supposing it was necessary to back out and the ice had frozen solid behind it, or if it simply cuts a passage wide enough to get through and there were an obstacle in the way of proceeding, how is the vessel to turn around and get out? The world is full of the most brilliant inventions, which are perfectly right and satisfactory if all goes well, but there must invariably be left a wide margin for accidents and incidents out of the common. A piece of mechanism is not complete, perfect or practical unless it provides to a certain extent for emergencies.

Cold Caves.

In the southern and western part of Missouri, especially in the Ozark regions, there are many irregular-shaped openings in the earth, which the logical geologists term "blow holes" or "cold caves," and from which cold blasts of air are constantly issuing. One of the unique theories advanced to account for the blowing phenomenon is that the temperature of the cave is abnormally reduced by the ammonia in the enormous deposits of bat manure. Whenever the outside atmosphere is above a temperature of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit these "blow holes" may be found at work.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

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SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT or SMOKE. CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

McKinley Urges Congress to Pass a Tariff Bill Without Delay.

MORE REVENUE IS NEEDED.

He Says a Deficit Has Existed Now for Three Years---Borrowing for Ordinary Outlay---No Reference Made to the Cuban or Other Foreign Questions---Tariff the Only Question Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley has sent his first message to Congress. He says:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government.

"It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected."

The message then gives figures to show that during the past three years the Government's expenditures have exceeded its revenues, and that in consequence several bond issues have been necessary. Continuing, the President says:

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

"Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and fishing and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

PLAGUE SERUM A SUCCESS.

Of 2341 Persons Treated in India Only Two Were Attacked.

It was announced in the British House of Lords that Dr. Yersin, the French expert, began the inoculation of plague patients on March 6, and that while the effect on fresh cases was good, it was of small benefit to

DR. YERSIN.
(The French expert who has gone to India to conquer the plague.)

long-standing cases. Professor Haffkine's serum had been administered to 2341 persons, of which number only two had been attacked, and neither of these had died. The people were coming in more freely to be inoculated, and the Government of Bombay was organizing depots for inoculation.

Dr. Yersin has had a large experience with oriental plagues and has fought contagious disease in such noted centres as Hong Kong and Canton. He is utterly fearless.

POSTMASTERS TO HOLD FOUR YEARS.

Decision of the McKinley Administration---Removal Only for Cause.

Postmaster-General Gary has made the definite announcement that the Administration, after deliberation, has decided to adhere to the four-year-tenure-of-office policy for all postmasters. He stated that, except in a few cases where removal for cause was required on account of delinquency, incompetency, or other instances of unsatisfactory conduct or administration of the office, all postmasters, fourth class as well as those of Presidential appointment, would be allowed to serve out a term of four years. This official statement of policy, one of the most important so determined upon by the Administration, has been awaited with great interest by the entire corps of postmasters, and by the patrons of 70,675 postoffices throughout the country.

WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

Three Protected Cruisers Building for the Celestial Empire.

At the Vulcan Shipbuilding Yard, Bro low, near Stettin, where the Chinese torpedo gunboat Fei Ying was built in 1895, three protected cruisers for the Chinese Government are in hand. They are sister ships of 1950 tons, 328 feet long, with 41 feet beam and 16½ feet extreme draught. Protection is given by steel decks, varying in thickness between 1½ and 2½ inches, and the guns are to have steel shields.

Found a Jar of Gold Coins.

While plowing in a field which had been under constant cultivation until last year, a colored farmer of Hogansville, Ga., uncovered a jar, buried beneath two big stones and an iron plate, containing $16,000 in gold. Apparently the money had been stolen. The burial place was marked by a circle of small field stones.

Minister Killed by a Train.

The Rev. George H. Wells, of Dover, Ill., fifty-eight years old, and unmarried, was killed by a train, half a mile west of Waukatosa, Wis. He was a patient at the sanitarium, and it is believed he committed suicide.

Will Reduce Time for Travelers.

When the Siberian railroad is completed the journey from London to Shanghai will take only twenty-two days instead of the thirty-nine needed now by way of Brindisi or the thirty-four by the American route. The first class fare will be $247 instead of $605 by Brindisi and $528 across America.

Must Pay for the Dictionaries.

A two years' controversy in Philadelphia over the payment of $10,000 for copies of the Century Dictionary supplied to the Board of Education for use in the public schools has ended in a triumph for the publishers, a judgment being given to the plaintiff by agreement of the parties for $10,450.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate ordered a favorable report on the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.

The Cabinet decided that the neutrality laws must be vigorously enforced in the case of Cuba.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss appointed Forest Raynor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Private Secretary, vice Price Lane. Mr. Raynor was the Campaign Secretary to Secretary Bliss, and was formerly connected with the Fourth National Bank of New York.

Vice-President Hobart has appointed Frederick Evans, Jr., of Newark, N. J., as his Private Secretary, and Harry Eastienelli, of New Jersey, as his messenger.

The credentials of Mr. Henderson, the appointed United States Senator from Florida, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The newly-appointed Ways and Means Committee began consideration of the Tariff bill

Senator Pettigrew announced his intention of offering an amendment to the Tariff bill providing that all articles controlled by trusts in this country shall be admitted free of duty.

Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimates that the next tariff will add $112,000,000 to the revenues. It is claimed that $21,000,000 will be gained in sugar, and $44,000,000 in wool and manufactures of wool.

Speaker Reed was renominated at the House Republican caucus without opposition. In the Democratic caucus the old leaders were bowled over, and Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, was nominated for Speaker. The nomination made Bailey the Democratic leader in the House.

Consul-General Lee was not asked to remain at Havana, although the President desired him to do so until his successor could be appointed.

Domestic.

Mrs. Fannie Shank, one of the best known teachers in Philadelphia, committed suicide by inhaling luminating gas. Mrs. Shank taught her class as usual the night before and seemed in the best of spirits.

At Indianapolis, Ind., John Parshall, an ex-soldier, died very suddenly of heart failure. Parshall was one of the six men intrusted with the final disposition of the body of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, all of whom registered an oath never to reveal Booth's last resting place. Five of these soldiers are now dead and the secret so far has been religiously kept.

Brodie Williams, a professional high diver, broke his neck and died instantly while making a dive at Palm Beach, Fla.

After careful preparation to conceal her identity, the daughter of Gustave Strassnger, a wealthy resident of Webster Grove, a suburb of St. Louis, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head at her boarding house in Chicago.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, issued an order removing Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker from office on charges of neglect of duty preferred and investigated last summer. The Mayor's Secretary took the order of removal to the Governor for his approval. Along with it the Mayor sent a long letter, reciting the evidence sustaining the charges and explaining the reason why he had not taken action earlier.

In a saloon brawl at Carson City, Nev., "Dick" Bradford, a Montana miner, who backed Fitzsimmons, was fatally shot by a stranger named Smith, who took Corbett's side. Smith is in jail.

Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, the first woman to be graduated from a Presbyterian Theological School, received her rating at Union Seminary, New York City, standing second in the class. She is a daughter of Professor Briggs.

The big steel mills of the McCormicks and the Balleys in Harrisburg, Penn., are to be consolidated.

Frank D. Steger, the Secretary of the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, is short in his accounts over $31,000, and has left Richmond, his home. Steger is a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Tazewell Ellett, and one of the best-known society men. He had been connected with the Mutual for almost twenty years.

West Virginia is out of debt and has a large surplus in her treasury.

Miss Blanche Berard, daughter of a former professor of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., who has been Postmaster at that place since 1855, has resigned her position owing to sickness and the infirmities of age.

Two Anti-Trust bills were introduced at Albany, N. Y., as a result of the Lexow investigation.

General James M. Warner, of Albany, N. Y., while attending the performance at Daly's Theatre, New York City, was seized with an apoplectic fit and died shortly afterward in the foyer of the theatre. His son and daughter-in-law were with him when he died. He commanded a brigade in the Civil War.

An entire family of colored people and one white child were drowned in the rising waters near Marion, Ark.

The old whalers of Amagansett, Long Island, sighted and captured another whale, the second within a month.

Payment of duties at the New York Custom House on Monday amounted to $2,667,979, the largest sum ever taken in one day.

About fifteen war vessels of the United States will be laid up in reserve, and it is expected that a large saving of money will be effected.

Fire in a big building in St. Louis, occupied by the Ely Walker Drygoods Company, did an estimated damage of $1,000,000.

The Attorney General of Ohio has instituted suits against nine insurance companies to prevent their doing business in that State, on the charge that they have violated the anti-trust law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the milk rates of the railroads entering New York City are unjust and unreasonable, and an order has been entered reducing the rates.

A passenger train on the Southern Railroad plunged down an embankment of sixty feet near Rome, Ga. Several persons were fatally injured.

Heavy storms caused the Mississippi to rise higher than ever before known. The towns of Marion and West Memphis, in Arkansas were inundated.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter received the caucus nomination of the Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature, which virtually assured his election.

A face riot over the attempt of officers to arrest a colored burglar named Hunton occurred in Birmingham, Ala. Hunter died in jail from his wounds; a little white girl was killed by a pistol shot; an officer received a bullet in his jaw, and about twenty other persons were injured.

William E. Colerick, one of the most eloquent young lawyers of Indiana, and Miss Mae Hall, his fiancee, committed suicide at the latter's home in Fort Wayne, during the absence of the girl's mother in St. Paul to get married.

Engineer, fireman and a passenger were killed, and five other men injured by the ditching of a train near Hiawatha, Kansas.

Foreign Notes.

The Governor of Havana, Cuba, Senor Porrua, has been recalled to Madrid at the request of General Weyler.

The Sultan of Morocco has practically insulted the entire Diplomatic Corps in Tangier by telling them to mind their own business.

In Havana, Cuba, it is admitted that the filibustering expedition of General Roloff landed in Pinar del Rio with 8000 guns and ammunition, and then the steamer started for some other port of the island.

A big battle has been fought at Sabana, near Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, between the forces of General Gomez and a Spanish column 2000 strong. The Spanish official report of the battle gives no details, but the report is current that the Spaniards suffered a terrible defeat. The news has created a great sensation.

A duel with swords was fought publicly in Paris before at least 500 spectators.

The American chess-player Steinitz has been released from the Russian insane asylum where he was confined after his mental breaking down under the strain of the chess match at Moscow.

A dispatch from Bombay, India, says that 1500 houses in Mandalay have been destroyed by fire. Seven thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The loss is placed at $400,000.

In the Transvaal raid inquiry in London the former Attorney-General of Cape Colony testified that Mr. Rhodes could not have stopped Dr. Jameson's party.

A band of predatory Albanians, which had pillaged and burned a number of villages, was driven back after crossing the Servian frontier.

A fire in Mandalay, India, destroyed 1500 houses, rendered 7000 persons homeless, and caused a pecuniary loss of $2,000,000.

A call for more Spanish troops comes from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The blockade of the ports of Crete by the Powers was begun.

Sharp fighting between the Spanish and Cuban insurgents is reported from Puerto Principe, Cuba.

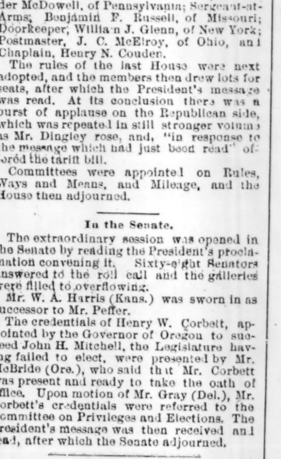
FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session Called by President McKinley Convenes.

SPEAKER REED IS RE-ELECTED.

He Gets 199 Votes to 114 for Bailey, the Democratic Candidate, and 21 for Bell, the Choice of the Populists---A Final Floral Display in the House---New Tariff Bill Presented---In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—The Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extra session at noon in pursuance of the call of President McKinley. Although the preceding Congress had expired only eleven days ago, and the Senate had been in session within a week, there was the usual eager interest to see the new Congress launched upon its work. By eleven o'clock the Capitol was well filled



THOMAS B. REED,
(Re elected Speaker of the House.)

The crush usually incident to opening days was avoided by reserving all galleries and requiring tickets for admission. Even with this precaution the crowd filled every available seat and overflowed into the corridors.

The main interest centred at the House end of the capitol. Great crowds were attracted to the galleries hours before noon. The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces.

Of the 357 men who constitute the membership of the House, 132 have never before served in that capacity, while sixteen more have served in former Congresses, making altogether 148 new members and 209 who served at the last Congress. Politically classified there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats, and twenty-nine Fusion, Silverites and Populists.

In the members' lobby, back of the House, there was a perfect conservatory of flowers. All the tributes sent to the members were placed on the large tables there, to await the drawing of seats. The large room was overcrowded with the flowers, and it seemed as if the friends of the new members were trying to outdo all other openings of Congress by sending larger and handsomer floral offerings than ever before.

Immediately after the calling together of the House by the Clerk, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was re-elected Speaker, the vote standing:

Reed (Rep., Me.)	199
Bailey (Dem., Tex.)	114
Bell (Pop., Colo.)	21
Newlands (Sil., Nev.)	1

After Mr. Reed's election the members were sworn in and organization completed by the election of the Republican caucus slate, as follows: Clerk of the House, Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri; Doorkeeper, William J. Glenn, of New York; Postmaster, J. C. McElroy, of Ohio, and Chaplain, Henry N. Couden.

The rules of the last House were next adopted, and the members then drew lots for seats, after which the President's message was read. At its conclusion there was a burst of applause on the Republican side, which was repeated in still stronger volume as Mr. Dingley rose, and, "in response to the message which had just been read" offered the tariff bill.

Committees were appointed on Rules, Ways and Means, and Mileage, and the House then adjourned.

In the Senate.

The extraordinary session was opened in the Senate by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to the roll call and the galleries were filled to overflowing.

Mr. W. A. Harris (Kans.) was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer.

The credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed John H. Mitchell, the Legislature having failed to elect, were presented by Mr. McBride (Ore.), who said that Mr. Corbett was present and ready to take the oath of office. Upon motion of Mr. Gray (Del.), Mr. Corbett's credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The President's message was then received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

EXPLOSION ON A WAR VESSEL.

Fifteen Men Killed and Many Injured by the Bursting of a Gun.

A terrible accident occurred on board the Russian warship Sisoi Veliky, while in Cretan waters. The vessel was practising outside of Suda Bay when one of her turret guns exploded, owing to the breech not having been properly closed. The noise of the explosion was terrific, and its results were most disastrous.

The turret was blown to pieces and every one of its occupants was killed. The turret and cupola in falling killed a number of others who were on deck. The killed number fifteen, including two officers. Thirteen men were so badly injured that they could not recover, while a number of others received less serious injuries.

The wrecked turret weighed 20,000 pounds. Large pieces of it were hurled hundreds of feet.

Father and Son Both Dead.

About two weeks ago a mad dog ran through the streets of Duryea, Penn., and bit a number of people. Among the number was John Cramer, aged fifteen, son of Jacob Cramer. After terrible suffering the young man died. The father, Jacob Cramer, who had been away, was summoned home by telegraph. When he arrived and saw his son's sufferings he dropped dead.

Suicide of a Horse.

A horse belonging to W. I. Rice, who lives near Ukiah, Cal., committed suicide. The animal had been sick for some time, and had been turned into a pasture to die. No sooner had the horse entered the pasture than the beast deliberately trotted to the creek and lay down in the water. No effort could induce the animal to get up and leave the stream, and the horse was soon drowned.

Again the Murderer's Bullet.

William Drossel shot his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. Drossel died instantly and the woman was fatally wounded.

Prominent People.

Dr. T. Edward Hays, a native of Charleston and formerly a resident of Savannah, is now the physician in chief to the King of Siam.

Miss Jessie Langford, of Duluth, has a clean record as a licensed pilot. She has served more than ten years on the great lakes.

Miss Minnie F. Clay has been appointed captain of a steamer on Lake Sebago, Me. She passed the examination for pilot and navigator.

Carlotta, Maximilian of Mexico's widow, whose physical health during her long insanity has been good, is said to be now rapidly declining.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard are arranging to make a tour of Italy.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia so serious as to prevent him from either sleeping or talking.

Dr. Nansen pronounces his name as if it were spelled "Naunsen," and the name of the Fram as if it were spelled "Fraum."

General Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who celebrated his seventieth birthday a few weeks ago, slipped, while taking a bath, and fractured a rib.

Queen Victoria's daily income is $8000. The German Emperor gets $10,000 a day, the King of Italy $8000, the Emperor of Austria $12,500, and the Czar of Russia manages to pay his butcher's bill on $30,000 daily income.

AMBASSADORS NOMINATED.

John Hay to Represent Us in Great Britain, Horace Porter in France.

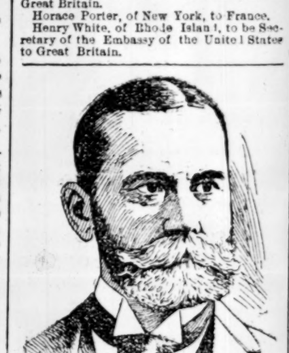
The President sent to the United States Senate the following nominations:

To be Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain.

Horace Porter, of New York, to France.

Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of the Embassy of the United States to Great Britain.



JOHN HAY,
(Nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain)

John Hay was graduated from Brown University in 1857, when he was not yet twenty-one years of age. His birthplace was Salem, Ind., and all of his early boyhood was spent in the West. After leaving college he studied law with Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., and grew to be a close friend of the soon-to-be President, later becoming his private secretary. After Lincoln's assassination Mr. Hay went to Paris as Secretary of Legation, being afterward transferred to Madrid, where he wrote "Castilian Days." In 1872 he became an editor on the New York Tribune, leaving his desk to become Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes. Mr. Hay is wealthy, and noted as a writer. His "Life of Lincoln," collaborated with former Consul-General Nicolay, brought him $50,000.

General Horace Porter was born at Huntington, Penn., August 15, 1837. He was prepared for college at Lawrenceville, N. J., and entered Harvard in 1854, leaving to go to West Point during the following year, where he was graduated in 1860. He served through the Civil War with distinction, being twice wounded, and later held the post of Assistant Secretary of War under Grant. He is a member of all the prominent New York clubs and of the Chamber of Commerce, and has always been a prominent Grand Army man. For a number of years he was Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. General Porter has written extensively, his first published book being "West Point Life."

QUEEN OF GREECE.

Olga Is Tall and Stately and Popular With Her Subjects.

Queen Olga of Greece is the most popular queen in all Europe, and after her plucky act the other day in defying the Russian throne, there is not a native of Hellas who would not die for her. Queen Olga is a Russian princess, and was an honorary Admiral in the Russian fleet. She has just returned her insignia to St. Petersburg, with the remark that she cannot hold rank in a fleet that has fired upon the Greeks. Olga is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and is a niece of the late Czar Alexander II. She is tall and stately and realizes the traditional idea of a queen in her appearance and manner. She is a blonde, with brown hair, regular features and a beautiful neck and shoulders. She goes about Athens unattended, even by a maid, and dresses in the most simple fashion. On state occasions

QUEEN OLGA, OF GREECE.

she costumes herself royally. She is very fond of pearls, and has a small fortune in these ornaments. She never deports herself in the manner assumed by royalty in general, and, while dignified, is gentle, affable and lovable. Olga is a great scholar. She loves science and the classics, and can speak fluently in Russian, Italian, Greek, French, German and English. Lately she has mastered Albanian also. She is interested in music and art, devotes much of her time to charity and public education, and has founded one or two prosperous schools in Athens

Release of Americans in Cuba.

Oscar Cespedes, the American who landed in Cuba with a filibustering expedition last June, and was captured and imprisoned in San Severino Castle, Matanzas, has been released upon condition that he leaves the island. It is understood that nearly all the other American citizens now in confinement will be released.

Woman Elected Tax Collector.

In Holden (Mass.) town meeting Mary E. Hubbard was elected Tax Collector, receiving 91 votes to 81 for Levi W. Howe and 75 for William J. Prendergast. So far as there is any record, this is the first time a woman has ever been elected to that office in Worcester County.

Auctioning Off a Trust.

Joseph Colt, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, ordered the public sale of the Atlas Tack Corporation, known as the Tack Trust, now in the hands of a receiver. It owns five mills and has $200,000 cash in hand, besides a large sum in bills receivable. Its properties are mortgaged for $900,000.

Train Dynamited in Cuba.

The Spanish report General Gomez seriously wounded. Cubans dynamited a troop train in Pinar del Rio, killing or injuring 25 soldiers.

Kentucky Republicans Win.

The five new State Senators, four Republicans and one Democrat, were sworn in at Frankfort, Ky. The Blackburn Senators attempted to refer the credentials, but they were outvoted. This means that the Republicans will be able to elect a United States Senator at this session.

Minor Mention.

The Steel Tired Wheel Company, a corporation to control steel car-wheel production in the United States, has been formed.

Rhode Island started out to erect a $1,500,000 capitol, and is now informed that $1,674,489 more is needed to complete the building.

There is to be a railroad direct to the pyramids.

The iron ore output of Minnesota increased from 62,000 tons in 1564 to 4,000,000 tons in 1895.

Six women and six men compose the jury in an intricate divorce case now proceeding in South Dakota.

Milwaukee is preparing to have hanging gardens for its exposition in 1898 rivaling those of Babylon.

The mines of Colorado have reached an annual yield of upward of $39,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and lead.

A company incorporated as The Associated Colonies of New York City intends to colonize lands in the West, reviving the old New England town meeting system of controlling community affairs.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

12

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.30 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,002
Condensed milk, cans	178
Cream, cans	433

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ₮	—	@	19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Thirds to firsts	13	@	17
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16
Imitation Creamery	10	@	15½
Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	11½
Common to good	7	@	10

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	12¼	@	12½
Good to prime	12¾	@	12
Common to fair	9	@	11
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	8
Full skims	3	@	4

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	10½	@	11
Jersey—Fancy	11½	@	12
Western—Firsts	—	@	10½
Southern—Good to prime	10	@	10¼
Duck eggs, ₮ doz.	24	@	27

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 10	@	1 12½
Medium, choice	—	@	85
Pea, choice	—	@	80
Red kidney, choice	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 10
Yellow eye	—	@	1 10
Lima, Cal., ₮ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	60	@	62½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Northern Spy, ₮ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Greening, ₮ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Baldwin	1 37	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₮ bbl	1 50	@	6 00
Jersey, fair to fancy	—	@	3 00

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₮ lb	11	@	11½
1896, good to prime	9½	@	10½
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	12½	@	13
Good to prime	10½	@	11½
Old olds	3	@	4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₮ lb	9½	@	10½
Chickens, ₮ lb	7½	@	8½
Roosters, ₮ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₮ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, local, ₮ pair	65	@	85
Geese, ₮ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₮ pair	25	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₮ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₮ lb	—	@	—
State and Penn.	9½	@	11
Western, iced	9½	@	10½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₮ lb	8	@	10
Western ducks, ₮ lb	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₮ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₮ doz	1 25	@	2 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₮ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	80	@	85
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₮ 180 lbs	80	@	90
Eastern, ₮ sack	1 05	@	1 15
Sweet, ₮ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₮ 100	3 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern white, ₮ bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Red, ₮ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Yellow	2 75	@	3 00
Celery, State, ₮ doz. stalks	10	@	40
Carrots, ₮ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₮ bbl	50	@	65
Jersey & L. I., Russia	—	@	—
Green peas, Fla., ₮ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₮ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Kale, ₮ bbl	—	@	50
Tomatoes, ₮ carrier	1 00	@	4 00
String beans, Fla., ₮ crate	2 00	@	4 50
Squash, Marrow, ₮ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, Boston, ₮ doz	75	@	1 25
Beets, Fla., ₮ bush. crate	—	@	75
Spinach, ₮ bbl	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₮ doz. bunches	2 50	@	6 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	4 80	@	5 05
Spring Patents	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	85	@	84½
May	—	@	75½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	23½
Ungraded White	21	@	30
Rye—State	40½	@	41¾
Barley—Feeding	—	@	26½
Lard—City steam	4 15c	@	4.20c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed		@	—
Milch cows, com. to good	13 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Country dressed	5	@	9
Sheep, ₮ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 00
Lambs, ₮ 100 lbs	5 85	@	5 87½
Hogs—Live, ₮ 100 lbs	3 80	@	4 30
Country Dressed	4½	@	6½

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

Thousands of Cattle Drowned in the High Water.

The destruction to property in Arkansas from high water and rains is unprecedented. Reports from the section covered by the White, Ouachita, Little Red, and Black Rivers all say these streams are bank full, and in many places have submerged the country for miles in every direction. People are fleeing to higher ground, in many instances leaving their stock and household goods to the mercy of the flood.

Governor Jones has received many appeals for aid and will convene the Legislature within the next ten days to take action on the matter.

All the streams in the State are higher than ever before. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere. At least 10,000 horses, hogs and cattle have perished so far in the high water.

RANGE CATTLE DESTROYED.

**One North Dakota Ranchman Puts His Losses